

Type No. 1048, Los Angeles Museum; paratypes in Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and in collections of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Connelly and G. Willett. Type locality, Arbolitos Point, near Ensenada, Lower California, Mexico.

This species is perhaps nearer to *C. acinatus* Dall than to any other known member of the genus, but, judging from the description of *acinatus*, which has not been figured, *connellyi* differs in being less elevated, and in possessing finely pustulate (not nodulous nor prominently pustulate) ribs, very fine reticulation of the pleural tracts, and the jugal tract being punctate rather than reticulate.

From the three allied Mexican species, *C. gabbi* Pils., *C. infortunatus* Pils., and *C. pulchellus* Gray, *connellyi* is easily distinguished by smaller size, lighter coloration, and less pronounced sculpture. It has fewer ribs on the head valve than *gabbi* or *pulchellus*, and the lateral ribs are unserrated. It lacks the prominent ribs on the tail valve that characterize *pulchellus* and *infortunatus*, being more like *gabbi* in this respect. It has no indication of the netted sculpture on the jugal area that is found in *pulchellus*.

I am indebted to the San Diego Society of Natural History for use of specimens of Mexican species, in the Lowe collection.

Los Angeles Museum, Los Angeles, California, January 15, 1937.

THE RACES AND ALLIES OF PLEURODONTE GUADELOUPENSIS

BY H. A. PILSBRY

In the course of his ornithological researches in Martinique, Mr. James Bond obtained some pleurodont helices evidently new but related to the species long known as *Helix badia* Fér. While describing them, it seems best to review the allied races.

PLEURODONTE LABEO, new species. Pl. 2, fig. 1.

The shell is larger and more solid than any form of *guadeloupensis*, deep chestnut brown, acutely angular in front, suture descending steeply and deeply to the aperture. Peristome white, the two basal teeth nearer together than in *P. g. roseolabrum*, the

upper margin of lip bearing an oblong callous lobe, which hangs in front of the aperture. Height 11.4, diam. 18.7 mm.; nearly 5 whorls.

Baie des Anglais, Ste. Anne, southern Martinique. Type and paratypes 166148 ANSP., collected by a native of the island for Mr. James Bond.

The callous lobe is on the lip in this form, not a thickening of the parietal callus as in *P. nucleola* Rang and some other species.

This belongs to the immediate group of *P. guadeloupensis*, but it appears sufficiently distinct by the characters given above.

PLEURODONTE GUADELOUPENSIS (Pils.). Pl. 2, fig. 4.

Helix badia var. *guadeloupensis* Pilsbry 1889, Man. Conch. 5: 87, pl. 29, f. 28.¹

This is a small form, diam. 12 to 14.4 mm., in which the two teeth in the basal margin are large and much closer together than in the form now called *P. g. roseolabrum* (*Helix badia* Fér.). The inner tooth is lower, oblique, with long right and short left slope; in the outer lip a small denticle. The brown bands above and below the light peripheral line fade towards suture and base. The surface is rather weakly, finely granulose. The peristome is white in all seen (6 from Robert Swift, 3 from W. Newcomb). All are labelled "Guadeloupe."¹ The type is 32586 ANSP.

PLEURODONTE GUADELOUPENSIS ROSEOLABRUM M. Smith. Pl. 2, figs. 2, 5, 6.

Helix badia Férussac, 1822, Prodr. No. 124; Hist., Expl. pl. XXII livr., pl. 56, f. 1, Pfeiffer, 1848, Mon. Hel. Viv. 1: 309; Conchyl. Cab. pl. 63, f. 7, 8. Not *Helix badia* Gmelin, 1791, Syst. Nat. (13) p. 3639, No. 171.

Helix (*Dentellaria*) *badia* Fér., var. *roseolabrum* Maxwell Smith, 1911, NAUTILUS 25: 48; also var. *unicolor*, l. c.

Férussac figured more than one form under the name *H. badia*, but his first figure may be accepted as typical *badia*. His third and fourth figures are probably *guadeloupensis* and his figure 2 almost certainly that. The name *H. badia*, being preoccupied, passes out of use.

The shell is of a bay color, either uniform, or lighter on the base, near suture, and at the apex; the peristome is vinaceous brown of different shades. However, in some lots the color runs

¹ The Spanish form of the name of this island might better have been used in the specific name, as the French form is rather awkward as a Latin word.

by intermediate nuances into cream-buff or lighter, with spire of a somewhat darker tint or brown, and with apricot-buff or pale flesh colored peristome (the typical color of *roseolabrum*), or the peristome may be white; finally some shells are ivory or marguerite yellow, fading to white at the summit, peristome white, these being Mr. Smith's var. *unicolor*, fig. 5. In a lot collected by the Abbé Vathelet all of these colors occur, with transitional shades, and I presume were found together. The upper margin of the peristome is thin and nearly straight. Of the two teeth in the basal margin, the outer one is compressed and rather high, the inner lower and tubercular; they are rather widely spaced. There is no denticle in the outer lip. The surface is finely granulose.

Height 10.2 mm., diam. 16.8 mm.

Height 9 mm., diam. 15.5 mm.

It appears to be common in Martinique, which may be taken as the type locality (32587 ANSP.). Type in the Maxwell Smith collection, fig. 2, central fig.

PLEURODONTE GUADELOUPENSIS DOMINICANA Pils. & Ckl. Dominica.

See note on page 34.

SOME LESSER RACES OF MONADENIA FIDELIS (GRAY)

BY S. STILLMAN BERRY

MONADENIA FIDELIS OCHROMPHALUS new subspecies

DESCRIPTION: Shell similar in general features to typical *fidelis*, but smaller, solid, highly polished, especially on the base, which in some specimens appears more or less dished or reamed out, in others is full and rounded, the umbilicus open and permeable to the apex. Spiral sculpture weak to moderately developed above, very fine and delicate on the base.

Color of shell prevailing dark, the spire banded, often not too distinctly, with tones varying from deep colonial buff to russet and mars brown; peripheral band wide (2-3 mm.), deep blackish umber, sharply bordered below by a much narrower band of chamois or deep colonial buff; base uniformly a lustrous deep blackish umber excepting the area immediately surrounding the umbilicus, which, together with the umbilical interior, is a strongly contrasting old gold. Color of animal: dorsum fawn color to wood brown, more or less heavily suffused darker (bone brown to clove brown) with a light median line on the ridge,